

Capital Broadcast

By
MARY
CHURCH
TERRELL

Political School At

Adro American
The New Willard
Every now and then something happens in the National Capital which must give the demon of race prejudice a pain in his side. He certainly got a slap in the face not long ago. For if a visitor had gone into the ball room of the New Willard Hotel (one of the finest here) he would have seen both white and colored women attending what was called the School of Politics which was conducted by the League of Republican Women. It was a most unusual sight for Washington, D. C., where racial lines are strictly drawn, as a rule.

Several years ago notices were sent out that this league would hold a similar school in another hotel, but at the last minute plans were hastily changed and those who had registered as pupils were directed to go to the New Willard.

Folks who claimed to know why this change was made say that when the manager of the hotel at which the school was first advertised to be held learned that a few colored women had been admitted as pupils, he absolutely refused to agree to this unheard of affront to his regular patrons, so the contract was canceled immediately.

No Friction

But in the school at the New Willard there was no friction whatever between the colored and white women and not the slightest evidence that colored women were not welcome.

About ten colored women were registered, paid the tuition fee of \$5 and enjoyed all the privileges of the "School". And indeed it was a school in every sense of the word.

In the first place it was sponsored by the leading women of the Capital. Among these were the wives of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce and the Postmaster General, as well as the wives of judges, representatives and senators. The most interesting subjects pertaining to the government were discussed by experts in the afternoon and evening. The next morning questions on what had been stated in these addresses were asked by the students and answered by the chairman of the sessions in such clear and simple language that a child could understand.

18th Amendment But Not 14th

28-27
At one of the evening sessions a speaker delivered an address on "Upholding the Constitution" in which he referred in the most scathing terms to citizens who violate the Volstead Law. The next morning Mrs. Mary Church Terrell handed in the following question: "Why does the United States Government spend millions enforcing the 18th amendment, while it does nothing and makes no effort to enforce the 14th?"

Mrs. Virginia White Speel, the president of the league, happened to be the chairman who was answering questions that morning. She began by saying, "Mrs. Terrell has asked a question which I cannot answer."

An then she launched forth into the most emphatic denunciation of the methods used to deprive colored people of their right of citizenship and the opinion that it would not be long before ways and means would be found to enforce the 14th amendment, so that this right would be restored.

G. O. P. WOMEN MEET 3 DAYS AT CAPITAL

National League Draws Representatives From Twenty-Three States

CONSTITUTION BIGGEST ISSUE NOW IN POLITICS

Delegates To Oppose Candidates Who Pussyfoot On Amendments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty three States were represented at an important meeting of the National League of Republican Colored Women, held here May 12-14.

The sessions convened at the Phyllis Wheatley, Y. W. C. A., Miss Nannie H. Burroughs presiding.

The meeting was addressed by political leaders among whom were Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice chairman National Republican Committee; Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, Republican National Committee woman member from Georgia; Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis; Postmaster General, Harry S. New; Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work; Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur; Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, Emmett J. Scott; Mrs. Vivian Wheatcraft, vice chairman State Central Committee, Indiana; Mrs. Virginia White Speel of the Republican Central Committee, Iowa; For the District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary D. Lightfoot, Executive Secretary Republican State Committee, D. C.; E. T. Franks of the Federal Board Vocational Education.

Vital questions pertaining to the principles, policies and performances of the Republican Party were thoroughly discussed. The women returned to their various states to do intensive organization and educational work.

Greetings by letters or telegrams pledged the cooperation of leaders in the states who could not attend the conference.

At The White House

The delegation was received by President Calvin Coolidge at Saturday noon.

The Executive Board of the League met Sunday afternoon and prepared and will present "a statement for the enlightenment of the Administration," with definite requests, on the following questions which are now being seriously considered by Negroes throughout the country.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the Amendments to the Constitution Good For?
2. Why Southern Representation Should Be Cut Down—How to Do It.
3. Federal Segregation—How to Break It Up.
4. What the Negro Is Thinking and Saying about Law Enforcement.
5. General Conditions—As Result of Party Location.
6. Clearly Drawn State Issues That Will Affect National Politics.

The 1928 slogan will be "Oppose in State and National Campaigns any Candidate who will Not Commit Him or Herself On the Enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments."

Twenty-three States

Representatives at the conference included: Mrs. Mollie Stanley, Mrs. Elizabeth Jeter Green and Mrs. R. F. Tanner, Conn.; Mrs. Blanche Webb, Mass.; Mrs. Louise Fayerweather, Mrs. Elizabeth Govern and Mrs. Caroline Downs, N. Y.; Mrs. M. E. Burrell and Mrs. Catherine Bell, N. J.; Miss Rachel Bell, Md.; Mrs. Eleanor W. Young and Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes, Va.; Mrs. Fannie Cobb Carter and Mrs. M. W. Arter, West Va.; Mrs. Geo. S. Williams and Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, Ga.; Mrs. Ida Plummer Liston, Ind.; Miss Elizabeth L. Guley, Mich.; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Mrs. Sadie BeWind Lynch, Mrs. M. M. Griffin, and Rev. Mary J. Small, Penn.; Mrs. Blanche Beatty, Fla.; District of Columbia: Mrs. M. D. Butler, Mrs. Mildred Coleman, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, Mrs. Annie E. Cromwell, Mrs. Harriett A. Lee, Mrs. Georgia S. Bond, Mrs. Sarah P.

Buckner, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Jacqueline A. Cuney, Miss M. M. Kibell, Mrs. Marie Holland, Mrs. Phoebe Walton, Miss Eva Chase, Mrs. Katie C. Goodloe, Mrs. N. W. Magowan and Miss Jeanette Carter.

WOMEN PLAN BIG POLITICAL MEET

Republicans From All Sections to Gather in Capital

Washington, D. C., May 6.—A call has been issued by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman of the executive board of the National League of Republican Women, for a political conference here May 12, 13 and 14.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the issues in national politics, decide on the best policies and to map out a constructive program of action.

Mrs. Lampkin is very much gratified over the response that have come from women throughout the country. She says, "I am convinced that our women are ready to line up behind a constructive program."

The conference will be addressed by distinguished men and women who are active in national Republican politics.

The league was organized in Chicago in August, 1924, with the following officers: Mrs. George S. Williams, Georgia, and Mrs. Mary Booze, Mississippi, national committeewomen and honorary presidents; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington, D. C., vice president; Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Iowa, vice president; Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, Georgia, secretary; Mrs. Blanche Beatty, Florida, first assistant secretary; Mrs. Ida P. Liston, Indiana, second assistant secretary; Mrs. Victoria E. Rowland, Illinois, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. R. Horner, Washington, D. C., financial secretary; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C., treasurer; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pennsylvania, chairman of executive board; Mrs. Mattie Dodge, California, auditor; Mrs. E. C. Adams, Texas, chaplain.

The directors are Mrs. R. F. Turner, Connecticut; Mrs. Rebecca S. Taylor, Georgia; Mrs. B. J. Davis, Georgia; Mrs. Mary Booze, Mississippi; Mrs. Lethia Fleming, Ohio; Mrs. Blanche Gilmore, Illinois; Mrs. Anna McMichen, Maryland; Mrs. Carrie F. Pipes, Delaware; Mrs. George S. Williams, Georgia; Mrs. Edna Goodel, Massachusetts; Mrs. Bessie B. Mention, New Jersey; Mrs. Ruth Bennett, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles French, Kansas; Mrs. Louise Fayerweather, New York.

The standing committees are: Speakers' bureau, Mrs. Besie Smith, Illinois. Finance, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Virginia, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Carter, Massachusetts; Mrs. A. M. Malone, Missouri. Publicity, Mrs. Estelle Davis, Ohio, chairman; Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Illinois; Mrs. Luella Howard, Pennsylvania; Miss Lucie E. Campbell, Tennessee. Law enforcement, Mrs. Mazie M. Griffin, Pennsylvania, chairman; Mrs. Walter Frey, Maryland. Campaign, Mrs. George S. Williams, Georgia, chairman; Mrs. E. Jeter Green, Connecticut; Mrs. Louisa J. Ross, Louisiana; Mrs. Mary Booze, Mississippi; Mrs. M. E. Burrell, New Jersey. Education, Mrs. Fannie Cobb Carter, West Virginia; Mrs. Josephine H. Frazier, New York.

Politics - 1927

West Virginia

Women in.

WEST VIRGINIA HAS THE ONLY COUNCILWOMAN

Report Of State Welfare Bureau Shows 6 Councilmen
And Five Postmasters

TWO THIRDS OF MEN
WORK IN THE MINES

Report Shows Only 715 Farmers. Says State Should
Take Over Storer

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—

Mrs. Wm. Drewery of Clark is the only city councilwoman of the state and perhaps of the U. S.

Spotlight is thrown on Mrs. Drewery in a survey covering all phases of Negro life just issued by the Bureau of Negro welfare and statistics.

The same report also shows that there are six councilmen and five postmasters in various sections of the state. Among the postmasters are A. C. Spurlock, Lakin; J. W. Armstead, Wolfe; Mrs. Rosea Harper Brown, Institute; Mrs. Carrie B. Crichtlow, Denmar and Mrs. Jessie Hill Mitchell, Watoga.

Office Holders

Some idea of the manner in which this state distributes its municipal and state offices among the race group is shown by the report which lists three justices of the peace, three deputy sheriffs, four constables and six policemen and patrolmen.

There are 38 employees attached to the State Executive Department including a director of the Bureau of Welfare and Statistics and one member, E. Howard Harper, in the House of Delegates.

23,900 In Mines

Two-thirds of men over sixteen are engaged in mining. In 1925, 23,990 colored men were thus employed. The steady increase of Negro miners employed in the state in practically all of the counties where coal is mined in commercial quantities over the period of the last 19

years, is said to show the efficiency and the competency of colored miners and their value and importance in this great industry.

That farming, however, is not an inconsiderate means of livelihood is shown by the fact that of the 715 farms operated by the group 304 are owned by them. In the professions are listed 62 physicians, 31 dentists, 11 pharmacists, 2 chiropractists, 25 lawyers and 14 registered nurses.

Physicians Needed

The report also calls attention to the fact that more physicians are needed in the state. At least 100 more could find lucrative fields, especially in Charleston, Wheeling and Blufffield. Need for more lawyers, pharmacists and nurses is shown by the report.

The total population of Negroes throughout the state is 78,000. During the last twelve years there was an increase of 12,000. In Bluefield they own 82.11 per cent of the homes they occupy; in Huntington 60 per cent while in Clarksburg and Charleston they own 54.7 and 45.8 per cent respectively.

Business activities cover a wide range and the four large insurance companies operating throughout the country carry approximately \$4,000,000 of insurance on 11,000 people.

Need Educated Ministers

One of the great needs at the present time, as pointed out by this report is for educated ministers. Of the more than 400 ministers in the state less than 50 have had two years or more of standard college work and less than 100 have had schooling equivalent to a standard high school course.

While a majority of the ministers in the state are earnest conscientious men, and are serving the spiritual needs of the people, only a very few of them have any well thought out programs for social welfare, community betterment or children's and youth's improvement. With the few men being properly prepared for the ministry, the report says, there is very little hope for improvement in this condition in the near future. The problem seems to be one which must be met and solved by the adherents of the local churches and, in this connection the young people who are coming out of high schools and colleges and taking up activities in church communities may greatly aid in the solution by entering into religious work and in creating a healthy sentiment which will result in driving out of the churches the ignorant, immoral, vicious and venal preachers who are hindrances to the cause of religion and the progress of the race.

Seven Hospitals

There are seven Negro hospitals in W. Va.

Storer College

The report recommends that the State take over the maintenance and further development of Storer College as a measure of educational expansion and because of the growing financial needs of that institution.

A weakness pointed out in the educational system is the lack of coordinating trade classes in the

schools. Notwithstanding the fact that two thirds of the people are employed in mines there are no schools teaching any trade allied to this industry, while white students are taught all branches of this highly important industry.

Unions And Mining

Considerable discussion in the report is given to the question of the relation of Negroes to coal mining. Since 1921 the mine owners have employed a policy of employing a larger number of colored than white in the mines. This policy followed the attitude race miners took towards the strike of that year. Because of discrimination on the part of the unions a large number of colored men volunteered to defend Logan County against the armed marchers of the United Mine Workers.

Although in the past work has been irregular and the migration from the South increased the number in excess of the demand, since 1925 the work has been regular throughout the state and Negro miners have been in constant demand